GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2212
ANSWERED ON:28.07.2017
Prevention and Early Detection of Cancer
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different type of cancer cases and attributable deaths recorded in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether as per WHO, cancer deaths are preventable if diagnosed at an early stage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of cancer cases are detected at an advanced stage due to shortage of Primary Screening Centres (PSCs) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of PSCs and doctor patient ratio in these PSCs in the country and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of schemes/programmes launched/proposed to be launched and funds allocated for prevention and treatment of Cancer, State/UT-wise?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)
(a): As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer registry data; the estimated number of incidence and mortality of cancer cases in the country during 2016, State/UT-wise are at Annexure I & II respectively.

(b): As per World Health Organisation(WHO) Fact Sheet dated Feb 2017; "Around 30-50% of cancers can be prevented. This can be accomplished by avoiding risk factors and implementing existing evidence-based prevention strategies. The cancer burden can also be reduced through early detection of cancer and management of patients who develop cancer".

(c) to (e): Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Health Care system. Many of the patients present themselves at advanced stages due to various factors.

The National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) up to district level interventions in 36 States/UTs. The programme includes health promotion activities, opportunistic screening, and control of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer. The program focuses on opportunistic screening for common NCDs, at District hospital and Community Health Centre levels, through the setting up of NCD clinics. As informed by the States, 419 District NCD Clinics and 2116 CHC NCD Clinics have been set up till June, 2017.

Since 2015-16 funds are released to States/UTs under NCD Flexipool for programmes including NPCDCS. Funds released position for NCD Flexipool for 2017-18 is at Annexure III.

In view of the increasing incidence and mortality linked with NCDs (including cancers), MoHFW has launched the initiative of upgrading the existing Sub centers to Health and Wellness Centres(HWC), in the year 2016. The HWCs would provide expanded package of services related to Non-Communicable Diseases, Mental health, ENT, Opthalmology, Oral health, Geriatric and palliative health care and Trauma care, in addition to the existing services (Reproductive Child Health and communicable diseases). The HWC team would comprise of existing Sub-Health Centre team i.e, Multi Purpose Worker (Male and Female) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) with an additional skilled Human Resources in Health - a Mid-level Provider (Ayurvedic doctor or Nurse).

Population based screening of common NCDs, hypertension and cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer) has also been initiated under NHM. Key components of population based screening of NCDs include community based risk assessment, screening, referral, and follow up of all individuals of 30 years and above for selected NCDs (hypertension, diabetes, oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer).

Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme under National Programme for Prevention

and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the scheme, it is envisaged to support the establishment of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is Rs.120 crores and for TCCC is Rs.45 crores, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%. The broad objective of the scheme is to develop capacity for tertiary care for cancer in all States so as to provide universal access for comprehensive cancer care. SCIs and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities in their respective regions. The details of funds released under the said scheme from 2014-15 onwards is at Annexure-IV.